

THE JOURNAL.

W. R. HEARST.

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THE WEATHER.

weather to-day promises to be generally
 warmer; southerly winds.

a cup slipped from the syndicate's
 after all.

ell Rhodes is learning the hard
 on that failure is always inexcusa-
 on great occasions.

justice Peckham, of this State, took
 seat on the bench of the United
 States Supreme Court yesterday.

r. Parkhurst seems as pessimistic
 the rest of us about the outcome of
 reform administration.

the suspension of Warden Fallon
 ens the door to an investigation
 hich has long been woefully necessary.

Brice seems much behind on the sub-
 ject of ship canals. He has not caught
 up with things since, he got left in
 Ohio politics.

Brooklyn has held a prodigious meet-
 ing to protest against Armenia's woes.
 Now let Brooklyn subscribe to the fund
 in aid of Clara Barton's work.

Venezuela is behaving with com-
 mandable discretion, though how she
 will act when she hears of England's
 mishaps it is difficult to say.

Kaffirs are dancing up and down
 tumultuously, and may get a great
 fall. Luckily they are not listed on
 this market.

President Howell says what we need
 is a bridge for railroads alone. And
 a bridge with decent terminal facilities—
 don't forget that.

The extreme cold froze that extra-
 ordinary illuminating oil in the "L"
 area yesterday. Yet George Gould will
 not change it—no until he is made to
 do it.

Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, prom-
 ises to grapple with the troublesome
 question of the speed of the trolley cars.
 But Mayor Schieren promised the same
 thing. What is wanted is action.

The more that is heard about the
 prize fight in which poor Rodriguez
 lost his life the more detestably brutal
 and murderous es the whole affair.

THE PEOPLE WIN.

The principle of the popular loan is
 victorious. President Cleveland has
 done his full duty toward the people
 in the matter. He doubtless believed
 in the first instance that the plan
 proposed by the syndicate was the
 best, but saw why it was wise to
 change, and did so frankly. The syn-
 dicate of bankers which exultantly
 predicted that the protest of the people
 would avail nothing, and that the cor-
 ner in gold would be maintained, now
 confesses its mistake. It is true that
 the syndicate retires with extreme re-
 luctance, and will watch the re-
 sponses to the Government call for a
 loan of One Hundred Millions with en-
 vious curiosity. Then if it happens
 to have been demonstrated during
 thirty days that the loan cannot be
 floated by public letting, the syndicate
 will be on hand to take up eighty or
 ninety millions, or any sum that it
 happens to think wise under the cir-
 cumstances which prevail at the time.
 But it is eminently probable that the
 people, finding themselves emancipated
 from the dictation of the syndicate,
 will so bestir themselves that the ser-
 vices of the latter body will no longer
 be necessary.

Doubtless a great popular loan would
 have had far better chances of com-
 plete success if the special legislation
 necessary to procure another category
 of bond had been obtained from Con-
 gress. That the Government was sensi-
 ble of the necessity for some distinctly
 popular feature in its call is discerni-
 ble in its issue of the bonds in fifties
 and multiples of that sum, deliverable
 in any one of eight or ten principal
 cities, and the making of the purchase
 price payable in instalments. In these
 conditions an obedience to the present
 requirements of public sentiment and
 the complete recognition of the na-
 tional loan principle are unmistakably
 registered.

Now it remains for the people to
 show how effective their aid to the
 Government can be. The cities and in-
 dividuals quoted during the recent
 campaign against the syndicate as
 ready to take up the loan must fulfil
 their promises. The cynical spectators
 so lately connected with the combina-
 tion for cornering gold express their
 fears that the masses of the people,
 instead of bringing forth their stores
 of hoarded gold, will draw gold from
 the Treasury, and rather than buy
 bonds with it, will add it to their
 other hoardings, because they will fear
 a silver basis, and a consequent pre-
 mium of gold, and will want to pro-
 tect themselves and their families.
 The airy fancifulness of this pes-
 simistic theory is born of two things,

peculiar to the bankers who operate in
 combinations like the syndicate which
 has just been shoved aside; unwilling-
 ness to trust the people, and a fear
 that the intervention of the people will
 put an end to syndicate conspiracies
 forever.

The President's action in turning
 away from the syndicate has driven
 the entering wedge. Speculative
 wealth is not to be allowed to rob
 the nation. In aiding the Government
 to achieve this great victory over the
 combined manipulators of finance, that
 portion of the press of the country
 which has advocated the popular loan
 has been a powerful force. It may
 justly congratulate itself for its per-
 sistence in effort and its belief in the
 people.

A graver tone than before is given
 to the South African events by Kaiser
 Wilhelm's assurance that the Triple
 Alliance will support the independence
 of the South African Republic.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DRAMA.

In the intervals of the exciting pas-
 sages of battle and riot in South Africa
 which have fascinated public attention
 in the last few days, a great political
 intrigue is slowly unrolling itself. The
 central figure in it is the German Em-
 peror, who is now seeking to punish
 England for her unwillingness to as-
 sociate herself with the Triple Alliance.
 He knows, as well as any one else,
 that the coyness of Great Britain
 about becoming a member of the great
 military and naval combination pre-
 sided over by the "young War Lord,"
 who possesses the best armies in Eu-
 rope, is founded on her incapacity to
 raise such armies as it would be her
 duty to furnish as her quota, without
 resorting to a conscription which could
 never be popular, and might even be
 dangerous, in England. But he is not
 willing to make allowances for this
 feeling, however respectable, it may be.
 He reasons that if England will not
 unite with him, she will sooner or later
 be operating against him; and con-
 sequently, finding the British caught in
 a most unpleasant affair in that South
 Africa where they have once before
 suffered humiliation, he throws his in-
 fluence against them, and tells the
 heroic burghers of the Transvaal that
 the Triple Alliance will support them.

This statement, made yesterday in
 Berlin, when added to the haughty
 message which the kingdom of his
 grandmamma lately received from him,
 has so exasperated English opinion
 against him and all his Prussian gren-
 adiers that the possibility of war be-
 tween the two nations is hinted at.
 Whether or not the exciting dispatches
 saying that England is hurrying troops
 from India to South Africa, and that
 the Uitlanders have arisen, freed Jam-
 son and beaten the Boers, are true, it
 is evident that a clash is not far ahead.
 President Kruger could probably sur-
 vive into himself against the English
 forces presently available in South
 Africa; but with the combined forces
 of the Triple Alliance behind him he
 might cease to operate on the defensive
 and sweep everything before him.

The English have made a capital
 mistake in committing an aggression
 upon the sturdy people, that stalwart
 and unyielding compound of Hollander
 and Huguenot, who taught them the
 disastrous lesson of Majuba Hill in
 1881. The stinging comments on that
 defeat, and the satirical remark about
 the retreating British lion, "At last he
 meets a white man!" were long remem-
 bered after Majuba Hill. But finally
 they were forgotten, and the "sacred
 thirst for gold" has once more prompt-
 ed an inexcusable aggression. If Eng-
 land goes forward she finds herself,
 unless some extraordinary circum-
 stance supervenes, involved in war
 with the Triple Alliance; and if she re-
 treats her prestige is irretrievably
 broken in South Africa. That of the
 eminent adventurer Cecil Rhodes, who
 said to himself: "Africa is mine oyster,
 which I with sword will open," is in a
 dangerous decline. His disappearance
 from the scene may be followed by
 some financial disasters, and a mighty
 slump in Kaffirs may be not far away.

If Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamber-
 lain were anxious to embroil England
 in war they have certainly come very
 close to success. Perhaps in the South
 African case they have wrecked the
 hopes of English Imperial Federation
 in South Africa, a circumstance which
 would convince Mr. Joseph Chamber-
 lain that his famous scheme is ex-
 tremely difficult to handle. The events
 of the next few days may bring the
 English people face to face with a
 momentous crisis.

The London Chamber of Commerce
 reciprocates the pacific sentiments of
 our local chamber, Mr. Bull is very
 pacific so far as we are concerned just
 now.

REFORM THE CITY PRISONS.

The charges of gross cruelty to pris-
 oners which have been made against
 Warden Fallon, of the Tombs Prison,
 and which have led to the suspension
 of that official pending an investiga-
 tion, will add new emphasis to the oft
 repeated demand for a radical reform
 in the management of the city's penal
 institutions. If the Warden's accuser
 is to be believed, the methods employed
 to subdue refractory prisoners in the
 Tombs is barbarous and disgraceful,
 and every day it is permitted to con-

tinue is a day of shame and reproach
 to the city.

The charge is, briefly, that a prisoner
 who is also a cripple was locked in a
 cold, isolated cell for four days with-
 out bed or covering, and that in all
 that time he received food but once,
 and then in scanty quantity and dis-
 gusting form. This complaint, coming
 from a prisoner and unsupported by
 other testimony, might properly excite
 suspicion of the accuser's truthfulness,
 but it is indorsed by the signatures of
 a score of the Warden's associates
 and subordinates in the prison service,
 and it constitutes an indictment so
 serious that any action less prompt
 than the Commissioner of Correction
 has taken in the case would have been
 a neglect of public duty. To have con-
 tinued in the office for a single day a
 man who is specifically charged by his
 fellow officials of malice, cruelty and
 conduct prejudicial to discipline and
 good order would have merely added
 another to the cloud of scandals which
 darken the record of the Tombs man-
 agement.

Warden Fallon's conduct of the
 prison has been under suspicion for a
 long time. Grave charges are already
 pending over him, and it has been an
 inexplicable mystery that these charges
 and his own record have been so stu-
 pidly ignored by Mayor Strong's re-
 form administration. They cannot be
 ignored any longer. An investigation
 of the entire institution, its methods,
 its discipline and its treatment of pris-
 oners, is imperative, and the man or
 the men who attempt to defeat or re-
 strict the inquiry will be held to a
 strict accountability.

An investigation properly directed
 will probably show not only that grave
 abuses are committed in the institu-
 tion, but that the prison building itself
 is a disgrace to the city, and should
 be torn down to make room for a
 modern structure adequate to the
 needs of justice. It is an antiquated
 and dismal affair, and its atmosphere
 is almost enough to drive to a career
 of crime the innocent man who is un-
 fortunate enough to be temporarily
 confined within its walls. The practice
 in vogue there of confining untried
 and unconvicted prisoners in close
 proximity to hardened criminals who
 bear the brand of outlawry in their
 faces is brutal and shocking, and it
 cannot be abated too soon for the
 cause of decency and public morals.

A Brooklyn paper suggests that Con-
 solidation be tried on Long Island City
 first. "Try it on the dog," says this
 journal, "especially as the dog seems
 anxious for it; and then we will see if
 we require it."

The "cold wave" has but few terrors
 for people who are active, healthy and
 well fed. But to those who are miser-
 ably housed and with but little to
 eat it brings a period of sharp suffer-
 ing. Probably a quarter of a million
 people on the East Side go through
 acute anguish as long as the low tem-
 perature lasts. At such times the
 charitably inclined should give freely.
 A few cents will often save some poor
 family from the discomfort which en-
 genders disease or hastens death. Any-
 thing like prolonged hard weather
 leaves its ghastly souvenir in the in-
 creased death rate. If there were more
 public places where warmth and good
 food could be dispensed at very low
 prices many lives would be saved.

Mayor Strong reproved a poor He-
 brew who was at starvation's door,
 with wife and children dying before
 his eyes, for "weeping" yesterday. At
 the same time it is fair to say that he
 gave the unfortunate man \$10, and found him
 some work. Then he gave him another
 savage reproof for shedding tears.
 Perhaps if Mayor Strong had belonged
 to a community of men who had been
 exiled, after being robbed, from their
 native land, and thrust almost naked
 among strangers, he would have felt
 like shedding a furtive tear. The
 "point of view" makes considerable
 difference in the judgment one should
 bestow upon a tendency on a man's
 part to shed tears.

The news of the sudden death of
 Colonel Thomas W. Knox in this city
 yesterday comes with a sharp sense
 of personal loss to hundreds of members
 of the literary guild, with whom he
 had been in association, both as jour-
 nalist and author, for more than a gen-
 eration. A "globe trotter" of celebrity,
 after he had been a journalist of dis-
 tinction in the campaigns of the civil
 war, Colonel Knox finally became a
 famous writer of books for boys, and
 pleased tens of thousands with his
 stories of travel. His memory will be
 kept green by those throngs of youth-
 ful readers, as well as by the friends
 to whom he was endeared by the
 sturdy independence and uprightness
 of his character.

With the reassembling of the Legis-
 lature to-morrow will come the begin-
 ning of the fight on Consolidation. A
 joint resolution will be introduced de-
 claring that all the cities and towns
 mentioned as subject to union shall
 become parts of New York. No refer-
 endum is provided for, and if the joint
 resolution finds a majority Brooklyn
 will be captured in spite of herself.
 But the actual union is not to take
 place until January 1, 1898, and during
 the intervening time a government for
 the monster city is to be evolved out
 of the minds of the sages and politicians.
 Citizens who have the interests of
 Home Rule at heart will do well to
 keep their attention closely on the elab-
 oration of this project for a new city
 government.

"TWO-FOLD INVESTIGATION."

White Plains Opponents of
 Pierce's Methods Will Probe
 from Both Sides.

Supervisors and Supreme Court
 Referee Take Separate Roads
 to the Same Goal.

COMMITTEE WILL BE NAMED TO-DAY.

State Board of Charities Called Upon to
 Take Cognizance of Charges of
 Cruelty Made Against the West-
 chester Home for Children.

The Board of Supervisors of West-
 chester County met yesterday at White
 Plains and passed unanimously a resolu-
 tion providing for the immediate investi-
 gation of the Westchester Temporary Home
 for Destitute Children. Such action had
 been foreshadowed for a week past by
 the outspoken and indignant criticism of
 the Home indulged by prominent members
 of the Board, but an important new sig-
 nificance attaches to its passage in view
 of the independent investigation that is to
 be made of the institution by Justice
 Dwyer's Supreme Court referee. Two
 distinct investigations will thus result from
 the Journal's presentation of hidden facts
 concerning the Home, and the Grand Jury
 of Westchester County is yet to be heard
 from.

Supervisor Shlimer, of White Plains,
 who drafted the original resolutions upon
 which the one passed yesterday was based,
 proposed to have the State Board of Char-
 ities make the investigation, aided by a
 committee of the Westchester County
 Board of Supervisors. In the resolution
 adopted, the Board of Supervisors has
 carried out this idea by providing for the
 appointment of three members to repre-
 sent the county in the collection of facts
 affecting the management of the Home,
 to be presented to the committee of the
 State Board of Charities when it shall
 convene at White Plains. Chairman Car-
 penter will name the committee to-day.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

It was said yesterday the committee
 would likely be composed of F. Elwood
 Carpenter, of Bedford, who introduced the
 resolution; Joseph B. See, of North Castle,
 who secured the passage of a resolution
 to forward a copy of this resolution and
 possible reforms to the Board of Super-
 visors, and the Board of Supervisors
 to the New York Charities Aid Association.
 The committee will also include a repre-
 sentative of the small minority of the
 Board who are inclined to doubt the stories
 of cruelty at White Plains. Chairman Car-
 penter will name the committee to-day.

Whereas, the institutions of "Sisters of Di-
 vine Compassion," "The Westchester Tem-
 porary Home for Destitute Children," and
 "The New York Catholic Protectory," con-
 tain children whose maintenance is a charge
 upon the State, and whereas, the Board of
 Supervisors, in its resolution of January 1,
 Whereas, reports are in circulation charging
 cruelty and other mismanagement; therefore
 be it resolved, that the State Board of Char-
 ities be and is hereby requested to visit, inspect
 and make a report on the management of the above-
 mentioned institutions.

Resolved, that a committee of three be ap-
 pointed to represent this county at such investi-
 gation.

Resolved, that the clerk of this Board be di-
 rected to forward a copy of this resolution and
 resolution to the State Board of Charities.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES NOTIFIED.

Clerk E. R. Hopkins mailed a certified
 copy of the resolution to the State Board
 of Charities at Albany last night.
 It was said at White Plains yesterday
 that the only reason the House of Nazareth,
 conducted by the Sisters of Divine
 Compassion, the Missionary Sisters, Third
 Order of St. Francis and the New York
 Catholic Protectory were included in the
 resolution was the desire to overcome any
 possible reluctance of the Board of Super-
 visors to take up an investigation for which
 the Supreme Court had provided. The other
 institutions of the county to which the Board
 of Supervisors has generalized the work of the
 county are the county poorhouse, the county
 model institutions. No charge of cruelty has
 ever been made against any institution for
 children in the county except the West-
 chester Home.

The feeling against Superintendent Pierce
 of the Westchester County Poorhouse is
 high. Supervisor Carpenter, of Bedford,
 who introduced the resolution yesterday,
 did so on the advice of constituents inter-
 ested in the case of Harry Weeks. The
 Journal's circumstantial description of the
 penal system in vogue at the Home, and
 the evidence of former inmates and citi-
 zens, by which it is corroborated, has
 brought many persons to members of the
 county Board of Supervisors, and of all to
 promote a thorough investigation of the
 place.

More or Less in
 the Public Eye.

President Kruger, of the South African Rep-
 ublic, is in his sixty-ninth year, but is still a won-
 derfully active man. He is now serving
 his third term as President and is com-
 monly known as "Oom Paul" or "Uncle Paul."
 He has been twice married and has a family
 of seven children. He is a very simple
 man in his ways. They belong to the
 Doppers, a strict sect of Dutch Protestants,
 with few pretensions of manner and dress that
 somewhat resemble the Quakers.

Professor F. S. Luther, of Trinity College in
 Hartford, who has held a chair of mathematics
 since 1883, has been elected to the presidency
 of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, for the
 next two years, professor at Kenyon before going
 to New England.

John Kelfel, a jeweller living in Carbon, Ind.,
 was a schoolmate of Francis Schläter, the Den-
 ver healer, when they were boys together near
 Zurich, Switzerland. Kelfel says that Schläter
 was a hard student and went crazy trying
 to discover preternatural motion. He was taken to
 an asylum, and after eighteen months was re-
 leased as cured, but was afterward sent to the
 institution again.

President Diaz is to be honored by the erection
 of a splendid monument in the City of Mexico
 designed after the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.
 The site selected for the monument is in the
 city of Reforma. Don Jose Valera and Don Ra-
 fael de la Huerta, commissioners to submit plans.
 The arch will be of great height, and adorned with various al-
 legorical bas-reliefs and huge statuary groups.

It is now recalled with some amusement that
 Matthew Arnold was once severely berated in
 England for refusing to Lord Salisbury as a
 man who delighted "to provoke schisms and col-
 lisions." Events seem to indicate that Mr.
 Arnold knew his man.

Let Levi Alone.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Again the Quaker protests against the very
 unquiver objections that are being made to Gov-
 ernor Morgan's Presidential candidacy. As we
 have said before, the Governor is old enough to
 be President, and, confound it all, he is young
 enough, too.

Converted to Arbitration.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

The Boers appear to have responded to John
 Bull's latest easy line and piracy by rejecting
 the official referee. The Boers in future may
 any disputes in the Transvaal Lord Salisbury
 will be willing to arbitrate.

"The Benefit of the Doubt."

Daniel Frohman tried to lure the once
 penniless playwright, Arthur Wing Pinero,
 from the unplesing souvenirs of "Mrs.
 Tanqueray" and the daily odious "Mrs.
 Ebbsmith" by placing before the audience
 at the Lyceum Theatre last night the his-
 torical facts of Pinero's earlier work.
 "The Benefit of the Doubt," according to
 the programme, was by the author of
 "Sweet Lavender," "Lady Bonifant" and
 "The Amazons." Just a little, insignificant
 "etcetera" merely suggested the Mommers
 Tanqueray and Ebbsmith.

But, oh, forgotten fragrance of afternoon
 tea! Oh, for dainty crunching of toasted
 muffins, and the sicken persiflage of Bay-
 water drawing-rooms. Pinero has tried to
 get back to them. "The Benefit of the
 Doubt," and he has failed lamentably. The
 odor of Tanqueray fits through this very
 latest Pinero effort; Mrs. Ebbsmith is
 darkly whiffed about upon a dozen oc-
 casions. Pinero has not been able to for-
 get his little struggles for sociology, and
 "The Benefit of the Doubt" is full of val-
 uable purposeful ideas.

The play is filled with preposterously hor-
 rible people—folks that send chills through
 the spinal column—men and women false to
 any but pure theatrical ideas. There is but
 one character in "The Benefit of the Doubt"
 that is not positively nauseating. The hero-
 ine is the daughter of a frivolous society wo-
 man, who lives vaguely "near Regents'
 Park." She is married, but she has been in-
 discreet (nothing more, I assure you, or the
 play would have been purified by Mrs. Abby
 Sea Richardson). She has been platonically
 friendly with Jack Allingham, and his wife
 has sued for a judicial separation on her
 account. The Judge condemned the ab-
 surdly ingenuous Mrs. Fraser, but gave her
 the benefit of the doubt. All this occurs
 before the play begins, but the recital of
 the facts fills the entire first act.

Mrs. Fraser tries to effect a reconcilia-
 tion with her husband, a horribly stony-
 faced young man, who looked like a pleas-
 ing combination of book canon and patent
 medicine pusher. He will have
 none of her plausibilities. The case in
 court has sounded so hideous, he declares.
 Thereupon she promptly puts on her hat
 and cape and leaves him. She says to her
 brother before she goes away, "Be good to
 mother" in the same way that Tenny-
 son's heroine remarked: "I would be
 Queen of the May, mother. I would be
 Queen of the May." She sets out without
 a penny in her pocket; without a nightie;
 without a tooth brush.

And guess what she does—this platonically
 ingenuous young woman. She goes straight
 to the house of Jack Allingham, at Epson;
 arrives at the railway station at midnight,
 and sends him word that she would like
 to see him on important business. Jack is
 engaged in squaring himself with an at-
 tentionously jealous, mock-repentant wife.
 She insists that he shall see Mrs. Fraser,
 and that she shall listen in an adjoining
 room to all that transpires between them.

This infamous but theatrical episode
 seemed to shock the goodly Lyceum fol-
 low, and I don't wonder at it. The worst,
 however, has yet to be told. The precious Jack
 receives Mrs. Fraser, while his wife plays
 eavesdropper three yards away. The young
 woman is weary and heartsoe, according
 to the wily Pinero. He piles her with
 champagne, and vlam! whizz! bang! she
 becomes intoxicated—may I say drunk!—
 in the space of ten minutes. She takes a
 cigarette and lights it, sits on the back of
 the sofa, fluffs up her hair and defiles to
 the health of the Judge, with the hope
 that his wife is a cat. Then she asks
 Jack to fly with her, and at that critical
 moment Mrs. Allingham enters, and so do
 various relatives of Mrs. Fraser, who have
 come to look after her.

This scene is probably the most offensive
 thing that the stage of the Lyceum has
 ever shown. There is not a breath of truth
 in the field atmosphere that Pinero has
 unbottled. There are a heroine, silly to
 the rancid point; a hero false to even the
 stage ideas of chivalry; a mother trashy,
 conventional, empty-headed; a sister
 slangy, vulgar, unmanly and unnece-
 sary; a wife jealous to the verge of Aven-
 uenish shrewishness; a brother imbecile, man-
 dlin and funny in bathos; and a husband
 without a redeeming trait. Mrs. Cloy's, the
 aunt of the boozey Theophilus, is the one
 character that does not disgust. I have
 seen a play that, per se, is so pitifully
 shocking, not from any mere produc-
 tion, but from sheer intrinsic men-
 dacity. The heaven of sympathy never
 glimmers through the stagnant clouds that
 hover over the entire comedy. Comedy,
 forsooth.

Pinero's dialogue is, of course, admirable.
 His epigrams are scintillant and his charac-
 ters all say smart things. But this will
 not help "The Benefit of the Doubt." Miss
 Isabel Irving was totally unable to make
 head or tail of the role of this vera viri.
 A far more potent actress might quit at
 such a task. In the drunken scene she
 tried very hard to adopt the Tunderloft
 twist, but it was too much for her. Mrs.
 Whiffen did remarkably well, and Kealey
 remarkably ill. Stephen Gratton depicted
 the emotions of the late husband by ether
 staring into vacancy or trying to find his
 whiskers at the back of the theatre. I don't
 know which. Miss Tyree as a young wo-
 man living "near Regents' Park" was fair-
 ly successful, if you are willing to imagine
 the young woman domiciled in a tenement
 house at the extreme east or west of this
 city. Miss Elita Proctor Otis can scarcely
 be congratulated upon her work as the
 jealous wife, and her ridiculously exagger-
 ated costume, all satin and buttons, and
 lace flung promiscuously together, was more
 suggestive of a cheap dance hall than polite
 London.

"The Benefit of the Doubt" will not add
 to Pinero's reputation. His hero remarks
 that this is a d—d bad world. May I say
 the same, with all the inelegant profanity
 of this three-act comedy. ALAN DALL.

A Growing Idea.

[Washington News.]

Emperor Bill Hohenzollern's message of sym-
 pathy to President Kruger would seem to im-
 ply that he contemplates the publication of a
 German edition of the Monroe doctrine.

Not Far to Africa.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

Dr. Jameson carried the war into Africa, but
 not very far.

Call It American Doctrine.

[Boston Evening Record.]

Colonel Monroe was a good man, and with
 the aid of J. Q. Adams as Secretary of State
 made a good President. But why not call it the
 American doctrine?

He Is Perfectly Safe.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Because this is leap year is no reason why
 the young man with his hair parted in the mid-
 dle and a cane in his hand should dodge up the
 alley. The new wedding is not looking for him.